
Orchards.

It is one of the strangest facts I know, that no one has ever planted an extensive orchard on the poor, cheap lands in the hills for upland portions of Lincoln county. All the land on top of the level plateau beyond Hall's and Mason's gaps, is suited to growing any kind of fruit adapted to this latitude—apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, and small fruit. In fact, the soil in that region of our county, being high above the "frost point," is better adapted to the successful growth of trees and fruit than the richer and more alluvial soil of the lands lying in the lowlands north of them. Besides this, the hill lands are to be had for a mere trifle, say from three to seven dollars per acre, in the forest, and the timber and wood will pay for the clearing off of the same. Virgin soil is always better for fruit trees. Now, without making an imaginary figure, let me give a few facts and figures. Suppose a man buys and clears off, or buys already cleared, a lot of twenty acres of these cheap lands, and plants the entire boundary in apple trees. Properly planted, it will require about 800 to a 1,000 trees, that could be bought a 10 cents each or less, and that, with the land at \$5 per acre, would cost \$200, or less, for both land and trees. Add to this sum the cost of plowing and planting, which would not exceed \$75, and then we find that at a 20 a cre orchard would have cost, at the end of the first season, not exceeding \$275. Now, for five years, this orchard would produce nectar, clover, or other grass, enough to pay for fencing the land and keeping the trees properly pruned. At the end of that time the orchard would begin to bear, and the fruit would pay, for the next five or six years, at least six per cent. on the original investment. At the end of ten or twelve years the orchard would be in full bearing, provided the proper varieties had been selected. Taking an average of three bushels yield to the tree, the orchardist would have 3,000 bushels of fruit, which, at the nominal price of 20 cents per bushel, would bring him \$600 per year. A fair average yield, for each year, would not be less than \$400 worth, and now that we have two fine railroads in the county the probability is that the fruit would bring much more than we have supposed in the foregoing estimate. Indeed, I have no doubt that an orchard of the size and kind referred to, would, in ten or twelve years from planting, yield an average annual income of \$1,000. What better investment can our hill farmers make than the one indicated in this article? There is no longer of our over-doing the matter, for if every acre of land in the Highland and Waysburg precincts of our county along the Cincinnati Southern railway was in orchard, it would not supply the demand for fruit for distilleries, eating, &c. Who will try the experiment? There is money, and plenty of it, for those who may do it. HONORABLE TRUSTEE, Stanford, Ky., March 28, 1880.

Feeding Stock on Cars.

Mr. George F. Patterson, formerly a well-known railroad conductor of this city, has recently had patented an ingenious arrangement for watering and feeding cattle while en route on railroad trains. It has long been a subject of complaint among cattle dealers and owners that the animals, after they are once loaded on cars, cannot be fed or watered without unloading, and often, by want of yard accommodations, suffer for food. By the patent, at each watering station, the cars run under a frame work extending across the track, which supports on each side of the car a number of troughs, which are made in sections, so that they can be overlapped and made to extend the entire length of the train. The sides of the cars are fitted with sliding shutters, which, when opened, allow the cattle to drink from the troughs that are hung at a suitable height. The cars are also provided with detached hay-racks and feed-troughs, which can be swung in position without loss of time or trouble. The patent obviates all necessity of unloading the animals, and, by its simplicity and cheapness, will doubtless become popular among cattle dealers, and be a great benefit in preventing the animals being condition, owing to want of proper nourishment. —[Baltimore Gazette.]

The Bravest Man.

Last Sunday morning ten or thirteen men were in a Roseville saloon talking about brave men. The question arose as to who was the bravest man in town, when J. Berry, a painter, stepped forward and took that honor to himself. J. Blair, to test his bravery, asked J. Berry to step out in the street about forty feet and let him shoot his hat, it being on his head at the time. No quicker said than done. Berry stepped out forty feet, and Blair, with an old Colt's revolver, fired, making a hole through his hat about one inch from his head. The crowd had no more to say about bravery. They changed the subject. —[Sacramento Bee.]

Patience and Terrible Speech.

Unsettled Time to Kill an Unsettled Bill.

The largest speech on record is believed to have been made by a member of the Legislature of British Columbia, named De Cosmos. It was in the interest of settlers, who were to be defrauded of their lands. De Cosmos was in the hopeless minority. The bill had been held till the eve of the close of the session. Unsettled legislation was taken before noon of a certain day the act of confusion would bill.

The day before the expiration of the session.

De Cosmos got the floor about 10 o'clock A. M., and began a speech against the bill. His friends carried little for they supposed by 1 or 2 P. M. he would be through, and the bill could be put on its passage. One o'clock came and went, and De Cosmos was still speaking—hadn't more than entered upon his subject. Two o'clock—he was saying, "in the second place." Three o'clock—he produced a fearful bundle of evidence and insisted on reading it. The majority began to have a suspicion of the truth—he was going to speak till next noon and kill the bill. For a while they made merry over it, but as it came on to look they began to get alarmed. They tried interruptions, but soon abandoned them because each one afforded him a chance to digress and gain time. They tried to shout him down, but that gave him a breathing space, and finally settled down to watch the combat between the strength of will and weakness of body. They gave him time; no chance to do more than wet his lips with water; no wandering from the subject; no sitting down. Two o'clock darkened, the gas was lit; members slipped out to supper in relays and returned to sleep in squads, but De Cosmos went on. The speaker to whom he was addressing himself was alternately dozing, snoring and trying to look awake.

Day dawned and a majority of the members slipped out to breakfast, and the speaker still held on. It can't be said it was a very logical, eloquent or sustained speech. There were digressions in it; repetitions also. But the speaker kept on, and at last noon came to a halting majority, lived with rage and impotence, and a single man who was triumphant, though his voice had sunk to a whisper, his eyes were sunken and bloodshot, and his legs tottered under him, and his back was crumpled and smeared with blood. De Cosmos had spoken twenty-six hours and saved the settlers their lands. —[Florida National Democrat.]

Connected Blue Laws.

No woman shall kiss her children on the Sabbath or fasting days.

Whoever brings cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of \$5.

No food or lodging shall be offered to a Quaker, Advertiser, or other heretics.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave on the Sabbath day.

If any person turn Quaker, he shall be banished and not suffered to return but on pain of death.

No Catholic priest shall abide in this dominion; he shall be banished and suffer death on his return.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only King.

No one shall be a freeman or give a vote unless he is converted and a member in full communion of one of the churches allowed in the State.

No Quaker or disserter from the established worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrate or any office.

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace above the waist, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender \$200 real estate.

No one shall read a common prayer book, keep Christmas or set days, eat mince pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet or Jew-harp.

Every reliable person who refuses to pay his portion to support the minister of the town or parish, shall be fined by the court \$2 and \$4 every quarter, until he or she pay the rate to the minister.

A Thief's Speech.

During religious services in the jail at Carson, Nev., and after a clergyman had addressed the prisoners on the text "Honesty is the best policy," a thief named Jones asked if he could make a few remarks. Permission being given, he said: "The expression that 'honesty is the best policy,' was first thrown out on a thiefing world by Ben Franklin, an old lumbing. I don't agree with Ben Franklin that honesty should be a policy dodge. If a man's honest, he's honest anyhow, and it he just simply keeps correct from policy he's a had egg at heart, and only waiting to get the confidence of the community and rob them of thousands. A man who is honest from policy would steal if he had the nerve and the chance. We fellows in here had too much nerve, and we're too cauld to conceal our real character."

Eggs as Food.

Eggs of various kinds, says "The Salt's Domestic Encyclopedia," are largely used as food for man, and it is scarcely possible to exaggerate their value in this capacity, so simple and convenient are they in form, and so manifold may be their transformations. They are exceedingly delicious, highly nutritious and easy of digestion, and when the shell is included they may be said to contain in themselves all that is required for the construction of the body. It has been claimed for them that they may be served in about six hundred ways, although it is generally found that the more simply they are prepared the more they are approved. Although other eggs than of birds are eaten—for instance, turtles' eggs—it is generally agreed that the eggs of the common fowl and of the plover possess the richest and sweetest flavor. The eggs of ducks and geese are frequently used in rookery, but they are of no course a nature to be eaten alone. The eggs of the turkey and of the peacock are highly esteemed for some purposes.

The weight of the ordinary new-laid hen's egg is from one and a half to two and a half ounces avoirdupois, and the quantity of dry solid matter contained in it amounts to about two hundred grains. In one hundred parts, about ten parts consist of shell, sixty of white and thirty of yolk. The white of the egg contains a larger proportion of water than the yolk. It contains no fatty matter, but consists chiefly of albumen in a dissolved state. All the fatty matter of the egg is accumulated in the yolk, which contains relatively a smaller proportion of the nitrogenous matter, and a larger proportion of solid matter than the white. Therefore, in an alimentary point of view, the white and the yolk differ considerably from each other, the former being mainly a simple solution of albumen, the latter being a solution of a modified form of albumen, together with a quantity of fat.

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Patience, About Holding B.

The Blacksmith and Wheelwright, a journal that ought to know, says that to obtain a good sound wheel, the following points should be observed: The scarf should be sufficiently larger than the finished size to permit the wheel to be well drawn out after welding. The joint surface of the scarf should be slightly rounding, so that, when the two pieces are placed together in a well, there will be no air between them. They should be heated in a clear fire of bright and not gaseous coal. Thick pieces should not be heated too quickly, or the interior metal will not be brought up to the required temperature. They should be frequently turned in the fire, to insure uniformity of temperature, and be made as hot as possible without burning them. They should be withdrawn from the fire occasionally, and sprinkled with sand, which serves to exclude the air from the surface and prevent oxidation, and at the same time cools the outer surface and thin edges, giving the interior metal and thicker parts time to become heated all through. When the pieces are placed upon the anvil to weld them, they should be quickly cleaned with either a wire brush or a piece of wood mangled by having been hammered. The scarf should be placed to well overlap each other, and should receive light and quickly succeeding blows at first, and heavier ones afterward. As soon as the pieces are firmly joined, the hammer blows should be delivered with a view to close the edges of the scarf, so that the joint of the wheel shall not show where the job is finished.

THE NEGRO FRAUD.

The latest curious female fraud is at Chelmsford, England. She has been fed by charity for twenty six years, everybody thinking she was paralyzed and couldn't leave her bed without help, praying for her in church and so on, all this time. When no one was looking on, or likely to enter her dwelling, the "paralytic" woman could leap out of bed, dress herself swiftly, cook a substantial meal, and eat it with a relish. Some prying neighbors invaded her privacy at times when they were not expected, and found her not only out of bed and dressed, but making a hearty meal.

A woman disappeared from Reading, Pa., leaving the following note: "My dear husband; I left in peace and joy. My body will be found by some one. Show this to mother, and give my love and a kiss to all. The lost shall be found and the dead arise. I will meet you all again. I had to do this, but dear Lew I had no ill-feeling against you." Dear Lew was greatly grieved until he found out that his wife was alive and well with another man in Philadelphia.

A quaint story of Andrew Jackson is told by a writer in the Nashville Banner. Jackson was visiting in a Kentucky town where a Major Lewis, desiring to impress Jackson with his own independence, said: "General, I have always made it a point to vote against you." "Well, Major Lewis, I have all my life been fighting the battles of my country in order that you might enjoy that privilege."

'Tis the sweetest thing in life to see the childlike simplicity and deference to maternal authority which a maiden of thirty-five or forty will exhibit before a roomful of people as she skips across the floor to ask dear mamma if she may walk up and down the balcony for a little while.

An English writer thinks the American early potatoes will come to an end ere long, for as each new variety is claimed to ripen about ten days earlier than any other, the time between planting and digging will soon be used up.

"Father," said a cobbler's lad, peering away at an old shoe, "they say that trout bite good now." "Well, well," replied the old gentleman, "you stick to your work and they won't bite you."

The Chicago Tribune has a streak of typographical economy, thus:

A railway company in Italy lately advertised for 1,000 servants at 1.80 francs (thirty-six cents) a day, and 28,000 applications were received.

MARKET.

The retail prices for provisions, &c., are as follows:

Wheat, No. 1, 100 lbs., 1.00; No. 2, 90 lbs., .95; No. 3, 80 lbs., .90; No. 4, 70 lbs., .85; No. 5, 60 lbs., .80; No. 6, 50 lbs., .75; No. 7, 40 lbs., .70; No. 8, 30 lbs., .65; No. 9, 20 lbs., .60; No. 10, 10 lbs., .55; No. 11, 5 lbs., .50; No. 12, 2 lbs., .45; No. 13, 1 lb., .40; No. 14, 1/2 lb., .35; No. 15, 1/4 lb., .30; No. 16, 1/8 lb., .25; No. 17, 1/16 lb., .20; No. 18, 1/32 lb., .15; No. 19, 1/64 lb., .10; No. 20, 1/128 lb., .05; No. 21, 1/256 lb., .025; No. 22, 1/512 lb., .0125; No. 23, 1/1024 lb., .00625; No. 24, 1/2048 lb., .003125; No. 25, 1/4096 lb., .0015625; No. 26, 1/8192 lb., .00078125; No. 27, 1/16384 lb., .000390625; No. 28, 1/32768 lb., .0001953125; No. 29, 1/65536 lb., .00009765625; No. 30, 1/131072 lb., .000048828125; No. 31, 1/262144 lb., .0000244140625; No. 32, 1/524288 lb., .00001220703125; No. 33, 1/1048576 lb., .000006103515625; No. 34, 1/2097152 lb., .0000030517578125; No. 35, 1/4194304 lb., .00000152587890625; No. 36, 1/8388608 lb., .000000762939453125; No. 37, 1/16777216 lb., .0000003814697265625; No. 38, 1/33554432 lb., .00000019073486328125; No. 39, 1/67108864 lb., .000000095367431640625; No. 40, 1/134217728 lb., .0000000476837158203125; No. 41, 1/268435456 lb., .00000002384185791015625; No. 42, 1/536870912 lb., .000000011920928955078125; No. 43, 1/1073741824 lb., .0000000059604644775390625; No. 44, 1/2147483648 lb., .00000000298023223876953125; No. 45, 1/4294967296 lb., .000000001490116119384765625; No. 46, 1/8589934592 lb., .0000000007450580596923828125; No. 47, 1/17179869184 lb., .00000000037252902984619140625; No. 48, 1/34359738368 lb., .000000000186264514923095703125; No. 49, 1/68719476736 lb., .0000000000931322574615478515625; No. 50, 1/137438953472 lb., .00000000004656612873077392578125; No. 51, 1/274877906944 lb., .000000000023283064365386962890625; No. 52, 1/549755813888 lb., .000000000011641532182693481453125; No. 53, 1/1099511627776 lb., .0000000000058207660913467407265625; No. 54, 1/2199023255552 lb., .00000000000291038304567337236328125; No. 55, 1/4398046511104 lb., .000000000001455191522836686181640625; No. 56, 1/8796093022208 lb., .0000000000007275957614183430908203125; No. 57, 1/17592186044416 lb., .00000000000036379788070917154541015625; No. 58, 1/35184372088832 lb., .000000000000181898940354585772705078125; No. 59, 1/70368744177664 lb., .0000000000000909494701772928863525390625; No. 60, 1/140737488355328 lb., .00000000000004547473508864641317626953125; No. 61, 1/281474976710656 lb., .000000000000022737367544323206588134765625; No. 62, 1/562949953421312 lb., .0000000000000113686837721616032940673828125; No. 63, 1/1125899906842624 lb., .00000000000000568434188608080164703369140625; No. 64, 1/2251799813685248 lb., .000000000000002842170943040400823516845703125; No. 65, 1/4503599627370496 lb., .0000000000000014210854715202004117584228515625; No. 66, 1/9007199254740992 lb., .000000000000000710542735760100205879211428125; No. 67, 1/18014398509481984 lb., .0000000000000003552713678800501029396057140625; No. 68, 1/36028797018963968 lb., .00000000000000017763568394002505146980285703125; No. 69, 1/72057594037927936 lb., .0000000000000000888178419700125257349401428125; No. 70, 1/144115188075855872 lb., .00000000000000004440892098500626286747007140625; No. 71, 1/288230376151711744 lb., .000000000000000022204460492503131433735035703125; No. 72, 1/576460752303423488 lb., .0000000000000000111022302462515657168675178515625; No. 73, 1/1152921504606846976 lb., .00000000000000000555111512312578285843375892578125; No. 74, 1/2305843009213693952 lb., .000000000000000002775557561562891429216879462890625; No. 75, 1/4611686018427387904 lb., .000